

Fine Book and Job Printing.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The New York commission wishes to utilize Castle Garden as an aquarium.

French statesmen have offered a reward of 1,000 francs for the best athletic game.

The candles at Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's reception, in New York City, stand in candlesticks 200 years old.

When a New York man goes to Philadelphia to be married, his friends invariably send a tribute in the shape of a floral pillow inscribed with the word "Rest."

VINNY REAM HONIE, the sculptress, is described as "an emotional little creature, with an alternate tear and smile in her eyes." Here are the elements of a rainbow.

The numerically smallest religious denomination discovered by Porter's census takers is that of the Schwankfeldians. There are 306 of them, and they dwell in Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH BOND, colored, living near Toronto, has lain in bed in the sulks for twenty-seven years, and is now approaching death, all because his mother sold her farm against his will.

When his father dies young John Jacob Astor will have an income of \$3,000,000 per year and can grace his table with early vegetables, fill his coal bins and have ice in his refrigerator.

The salmon fishermen of Maine are in earnest in their war against the seals, that seem to be multiplying along the coast. They say a bounty of \$2 a head must be offered by the State on seals or ere long there'll be no salmon.

Four educated Apache Indians at Solomonville, Ark., turned their newly acquired knowledge in the direction of forging notes in a government quarter-master's name, and will have the pleasure of engaging in industrial pursuits in prison.

The quickest trial on record is reported from Oconee, Ga. A man who stole an umbrella from a store was arrested, arraigned, pleaded guilty, and paid a fine of \$29.25 inside of fifteen minutes. After the trial he claimed the umbrella, but didn't get it.

An Iowa farmer fed in November two acres of corn to his cows as their sole ration, and sold the milk they produced to the creamery for \$60, and had 6,000 pounds of skim milk, 280 pounds of which will make as much pork as a bushel of corn, for his trouble of milking.

The editor of a weekly paper in Kansas has been shot at twice, assaulted three times, and had the windows of his office smashed in three times within the space of four months, because he declared that the Mayor ought to be impeached for drunkenness.

At Columbus, Ohio, the other night a lady caught a rat making off with her gold watch and chain, which she had left upon a dresser on retiring. The rodent had dragged his prize nearly twenty feet, and in a minute more would have disappeared in his hole with it.

MAINE has produced a Key with a mysterious motor. He lives in Monroe, and says that his machine is capable of one to ten horse power, and does not derive its power from steam, water, gas, or any agency now known. He's going to hitch the machine to churns and pumps.

The American railway passenger coaches used on the English lines are in every manner superior to the compartment car, but they are American, and John Bull won't patronize them on that account. He'd rather freeze to death in a box-stuff than have a whole car with steam heat.

NEAR Winnipeg Lake, Manitoba, a large herd of famishing wolves attacked a party of Indians and killed a number of them. This is a new solution of the Indian question, though rather hard on the Indians, and the Canadian Indians have been far more peaceable than the American.

Every preacher in the State of Georgia could be walked to jail under an old law, which says that every one of them must read the laws of the State from his pulpit four times a year. Somebody, who got bitten in a horse-trade with a preacher, has found the law and proposes to enforce it.

A Wisconsin saloon man refused to stop selling liquor to a certain woman's husband, and she called upon him and said: "Next time you sell him a drink I will come in here with an open keg of powder and a lighted candle, and you and I and all the rest of the crowd will go up together with a bang." He tumbled.

There was a slide in the Himalaya Mountains of India in January which beat the circus out of sight. Over 250 acres of surface, and extending to a depth of twenty feet, took a tumble over two miles and built a barrier sixty feet high across a valley. Everybody was invited, and there was no extra charge for reserved seats.

A Missouri man applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife refused to go to a card party with him. Her defense was that she didn't know one card from another, and the Judge dismissed the bill and complimented her for her refusal. He said it was the rule for women who didn't know anything about cards to go to card parties.

A coach horse balked on the streets of Boston and nothing would start him. A man brought out a small electric battery, put on the current, touched the animal on the flank, and he got out of that so fast that he ran over two men and a dog. It is believed

that the subtle current would even move twelve loafers off a grocery platform.

Two stenographers took 120,000 words of the Senate silver debate, which closed at midnight after lasting fourteen hours. They dictated their notes into phonographs for typewriters to transcribe, had all the copy ready for the printer by 8 o'clock in the morning, and the *Record* was on the desks of the Senators when Congress convened.

The Indian is a fighter only when favored by circumstances. He always wants the odds in his favor, and big odds at that. Military men figure that a troop of 100 cavalry can charge and scatter a band of 500 mounted Indians on the open, and that with a loss of only 5 per cent. On the other hand 100 Indians in a gulch will stand off 500 whites.

There is a curious little bit of red sandstone on exhibition in New York. It has on it a remarkable resemblance to the profile of Christ, head, beard and mustache, and even the eyelashes being distinctly visible, although the pebble is only an inch long and the profile little more than half an inch. It was picked up at Oberammergau by Mrs. Oliver T. Bacon, of Atlanta, Ga.

A new flash-light fire alarm has recently appeared in Copenhagen. It consists of a small cartridge filled with Bengal light composition, and provided with a fuse which carries a small capsule of strong sulphuric acid. When the temperature of the room rises above the melting point of paraffine, the sulphuric acid is liberated and ignites the fuse, which, in turn, sets fire to the Bengal light. The device can be supplemented by a piece of fusible metal, which in melting will establish an electric current and ring a bell.

A trick that is going the rounds just now is to measure by the eye the distance to which you must push away the central one of three silver dollars side by side, their circumferences touching, so that the distance from the lower edge of the central coin, so removed, shall be equal to the distance apart of the outer edges of the two other coins. You will probably do as every one else does, put the coins side by side and push the middle one upward along the table until you think you have done a rash thing by pushing it so far. When you measure you will find out. It's an old perversion of the eye.

An old project for a line of steamships from England direct to Chicago via the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, has been revived since the depth of the Canadian canals has been increased sufficiently to accommodate ocean steamers. An agent of this syndicate is now on a visit to the different lake cities making contracts for freight by the new line, and so far he has met with sufficient success to satisfy him that the undertaking will be a success. The capital stock of the company will be \$5,000,000, and there will be ten steamships built to begin with. These steamships will cost from \$125,000 to \$150,000 each and will form a weekly line with two trips running wild.

SIR ROBERT WRIGHT, who has been appointed to the seat on the High Court of Justice left vacant by the death of Baron Huddleston, on one occasion, while at Oxford, was summoned before the Dean of Balliol for the purpose of being censured. The Dean was exceedingly careful of his dignity, as well as of his personal appearance. Wright looked the Dean well up and down while the latter was delivering his lecture, and finally interrupted him in the middle of one of his most telling periods, by remarking, confidentially, "I know you will excuse me, sir, but I think you cannot be aware that your waistcoat is unbuttoned." Completely nonplused, the Dean was only able to stammer out: "Oh, thank you, Mr. Wright. So very kind of you, I am sure. Good-morning, good-morning!"

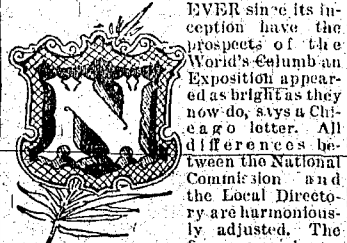
JUDGE OGDEN HOFFMAN, of the United States District Court in San Francisco, tells a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* interviewer of a foolish lawsuit that once occurred in Fresno County. Two brothers lived on a ranch near Fresno. One was greatly given to going into the woods and listening to the birds. The other and older brother resented this, which he called loafing, and one day, finding the younger man sitting on a tree trunk, rapt in contemplation, he asked him what he was doing. "Oh, I'm listening to the birds that sing for me." "The — you are," was the answer. "I'll let you know that those birds sang before you showed up on the ranch, and that they are singing especially for me." Words ended in blows, and an arrest followed. In court the judge, after getting the story of each brother, said dryly: "Now, I'll fine you fellows \$20 each for disturbing the peace, and mind you, those birds sing for me."

A Warning to Coz Owners. Possessors of canine pets will do well to take warning from certain recently reported observations of Prof. Nothnagel. These go to prove that the development of cysticercus in the human subject is in some cases to be attributed to contact with the saliva of dogs which have been allowed to lick the faces and mouths of their owners. The explanation is a feasible one, and adds a noteworthy contribution to our knowledge of morbid etiology. The *tenia echinococcus*, as is well known, inhabits the small intestine of the dog, and it is highly probable that the ova occasionally find their way into the animal's mouth; for example, in vomiting. There are various aesthetic reasons why the kiss of even the most cleanly and most friendly pug or terrier should be dispensed with. We have now, thanks to the Viennese observer, a still stronger argument to urge against this practice. It may, indeed, like the others, fail to daunt the devoted master or mistress, but we cannot do less than avail ourselves of this opportunity to forestall, if possible, by a timely warning, the sharper teaching of experience. — *Lancel*.

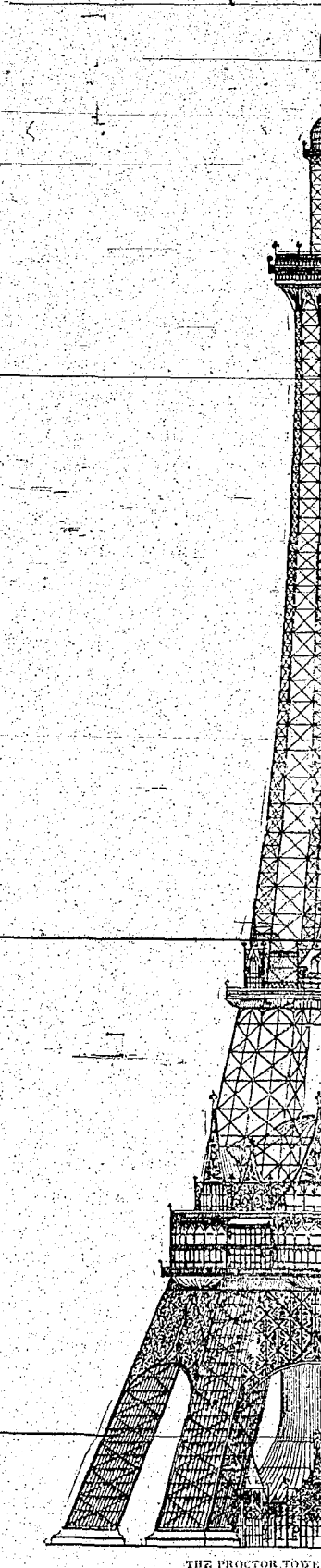
WORLD'S FAIR WORK.

IT IS PROGRESSING WITH COM-MENDABLE ACTIVITY.

A Brief Outline of the Labors and Plans of the Management—Estimated Cost of Principal Buildings—A Word Concerning the Site.



EVER since its inception the prospect of the World's Columbian Exposition appeared as bright as the Chicago letter. All differences between the National Commission and the Local Directors are harmoniously adjusted. The finances are in excellent shape. The Congressional appropriation was sufficient to enable the Commission and the Lady Managers to continue their respective lines of work efficiently. The Local Directors have more than \$10,000,000 in sight, and feel no doubt whatever of their ability to raise as much more as may be necessary. Interest in the Exposition is aroused the world over, and foreign nations, one after another, are deciding to participate. The work of preparation of the grounds and buildings is in full swing. The decks are cleared for action, and

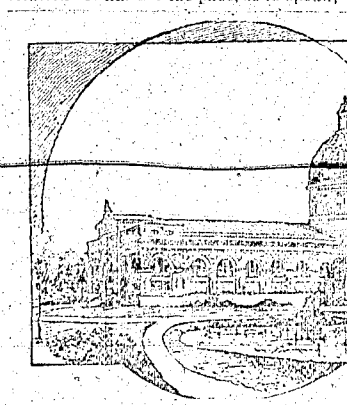


THE PROCTOR TOWER—1,500 FEET HIGH.

there will be henceforward no lull in the rapid progress of preparation for the great fair.

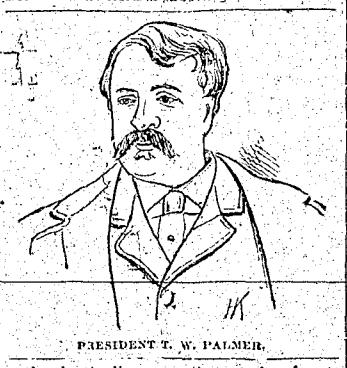
Several weeks ago a cablegram brought the gratifying information that France had decided to participate in the exposition. The formal acceptance, conveyed by the French Minister Ribot to Whitehall, and by him to Secretary Blaine, has been received, and is expressed in terms that leave no doubt that France will be most creditably represented.

France is the first foreign country to formally accept President Harrison's invitation. It has set the pace, so to speak,



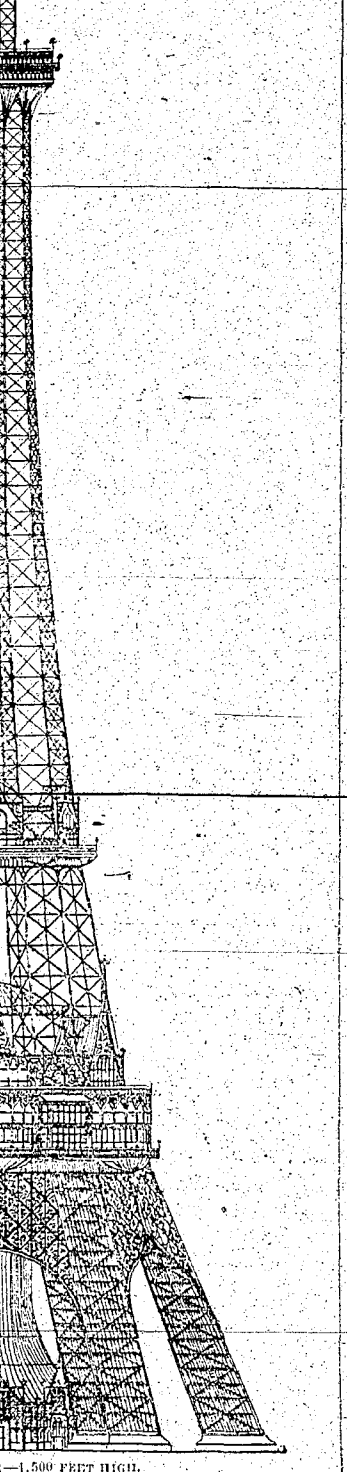
ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING.

are already making preparations to do so. In Cuba, it is learned, the Board of Promotion appointed by the Governor General has held a meeting and entered



enthusiastically upon the work of collecting a splendid exhibit from that island for the fair. Similar preparations are being made in Mexico. In England and Germany the proposition to participate has strong popular approval, and their acceptance is expected soon. The international character of the exposition may be regarded as assured.

Sketches and general plans of nearly all of the great buildings of the exposition are completed, and have been finally approved. The architects are now elaborating them into working plans, and the chief of construction is drawing up



THE PROCTOR TOWER—1,500 FEET HIGH.

the specifications for them all, and will call very soon for contractors' estimates. Director Jeffery, who spent two months in studying the buildings at the Paris Exposition, says:

"The buildings at the Chicago Exposition will be as much superior to those at Paris as the latter were superior to those at the Philadelphia Centennial. There can be no question that the effect at Jackson Park will astonish the world. We will have the grandest buildings ever dedicated to exposition purposes."

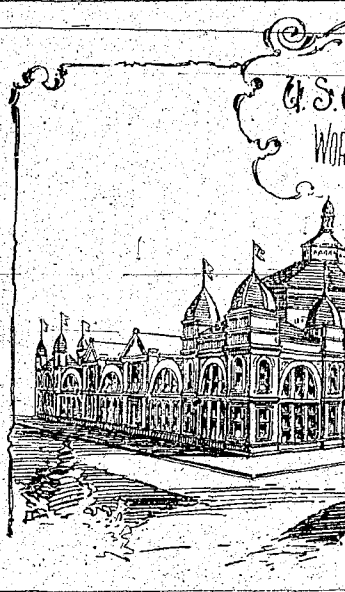
Just as soon as the ground plans of the buildings can be completed work upon the foundations of the several structures will be pushed rapidly.

A rough estimate of the cost of the chief buildings, etc., planned by the construction department, together with the number of acres they will cover, will be found interesting. Some estimates make the total cost more than \$10,000,000.

	Average Cost.
Buildings, etc.	\$3,500,000
Plaza and grounds	2,500,000
Transportation, including depots	1,000,000

Administration	1,000,000
Live stock and show ring	350,000
Gymnasium	150,000
Fine arts	400,000
Entrances	2,000,000
Plaza and grounds	2,500,000
Total	\$10,800,000

It is believed that all danger of labor troubles in connection with the construction of the World's Fair buildings will be obviated. The amount of building to be done is so enormous, and the time in which it must be done is so short, that any interruption of the work would be a very serious matter. Representatives of organized labor in Chicago have held several conferences with the directors, and on both sides the utmost good feeling and a spirit of fairness has been



manifested. Night hours as a day's work, and the submission of all differences which may arise to a board of arbitration, have been agreed to. The directors are willing to consider \$1.50 per day as the minimum pay for unskilled labor. This is satisfactory to most of the labor people, and it is not believed that the few dissatisfied ones will press their opposition. Preference will be given to union men in all branches of work, but the directors will not consent to any discrimination against non-union men. It is estimated that no non-union men will be employed.

Hundreds of workmen have flocked to Chicago expecting to obtain work on the World's Fair buildings, and the number is being increased daily. These workers, however, are not to be disappointed. The number of unemployed already in the city is several thousand. There is not enough Exposition work yet for a quarter of the number seeking employment, and it will be three or four months before any great addition to the working force will be made. It follows, of course, that workmen will make a mistake if they come to Chicago now seeking work, unless they have the means of maintaining themselves at least for several months.

An abundant supply of pure water from Lake Michigan for the Exposition grounds and buildings is to be provided by an extension of the Chicago Water Works system. The Exposition Company will construct a pumping station at Jackson Park with a capacity of 24,000,000 gallons daily. The city has agreed to take the plant as soon as the Exposition is over, and to refund its cost, about \$200,000, to the Exposition Company.

The abandonment of the Lake Front Park as a part of the Exposition site has simplified matters considerably. A few living at a distance from Chicago and not understanding the situation, have concluded that discarding the Lake Front necessitated finding a new location for the Exposition. Such is far from being the case, and the impression ought to be corrected wherever it exists. The Lake Front Park embraces less than fifty acres, and was at first intended as a sort of downtown side show to the main Exposition. It was proposed to locate there on a few exhibits which would prove specially attractive in the evening. Jackson and Washington parks and Midway Plaisance connecting them embrace more than 1,000 acres, and Jackson Park has a frontage of two miles on Lake Michigan. The whole constitutes the finest site an exposition ever had. Here the entire Exposition will be held. From the start there was great opposition to a dual site and to one portion of the Exposition being several miles from the other. Now general satisfaction is expressed that the whole of it will be in one place.

A Tree Which Smokes.

Newton, a vigorous mountain town west of Charlotte, N. C., has a curiosity that has long been a local attraction. It is a large majestic oak tree which gained such notoriety in Charlotte in 1886. It is a smoking tree, and battles all efforts at explanation. It is a white mulberry tree, and stands on the sidewalk in front of the residence of Levi Yoder. It was brought from Illinois a year or two ago, and is now about twelve feet high, with a bushy top and many lateral branches. The other Sunday one of the family noticed a puff of smoke proceed from one of the limbs, and by watching it closely, puffs identical in appearance to cigarette smoke were seen starting every now and then from all over the tree; sometimes from the leaves, sometimes from the bloom, sometimes from the bark of the limbs or trunk of the tree.

The puffs are at irregular intervals; sometimes two or three at once from various parts of the tree, and sometimes they are several seconds, or a half minute apart. They just seem to come at haphazard from any part of the tree, and as they ascend in the air look exactly like the smoke from a cigarette.

Since the curiosity first became generally known, large crowds, both of town and country people, can be seen there at any time in the day. All doubting Thomases are soon convinced on the first visit that the tree "do smoke." Among the white people it is only looked upon as a curiosity, and many, of course, make explanations of the phenomenon, which, perhaps, are plausible enough to their authors, but which carry very little in conviction to the minds of all.

But the negroes don't like the thing at all. One negro woman, after having tentatively watching the puffs a few minutes, started off on a run, saying: "I wouldn't let dar fur nuthin'; people better go to doin' better 'bout dis town." A negro man said: "I'm gwine stay way from dat thing. I can smell de brimstone clear down to de liberty stable."

Animals are kept on the roofs of the houses in Lima, Peru, and it frequently happens a cow passes her whole life on a roof, being taken there as a calf and brought down finally as a fresh beef.

The only way for a rich man to be healthy is by exercise and abstinence, to live as if he was poor; which are esteemed the worst part of poverty.

A Man of Honor.
Don Pedro II., the deposed Emperor of Brazil, has spent most of the time since the revolution sent him into exile at various places in the Riviera. His health is not good and he has been much depressed in spirits by his misfortunes. Don Pedro de Alencara was during his reign in Brazil the only representative of monarchy on the American continent. The attempt to found an empire in Mexico in the interest of his cousin, Maximilian of Austria, proved a disastrous failure, ending in the execution of the would-be Emperor and the insanity of his wife. And Don Pedro himself, among the



wisest and best of monarchs, has lived to see his empire turned into a republic and must spend the balance of his life in exile. To make his experience all the more striking he has witnessed during his exile a desperate attempt to drive from the throne of Portugal the last of his race, who holds a precarious sway over a kingdom which his ancestors had ruled for many centuries.

Don Pedro is descended from three of the proudest and most ancient royal families in Europe. His paternal ancestors were the Braganzas, his grandmother was a Bourbon, and his mother a Habsburg. The Brazilian dynasty came into existence through the wars



DON PEDRO II., DEPOSED EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

with the great Napoleon and ended with the overthrow of the second Emperor. Don Pedro's mind has lost its vigor since his enforced retirement.

In Japan.

A sleepy village it was as it lay by the sea that beautiful sunny day. We saw some bronzed girls out upon the beach looking for clams. There were a few men spreading their nets to-day. A number of children, with smaller children fastened upon their backs, quietly nestled upon the sandy shore. The dogs lay with their noses between their paws looking lazily out of their half-closed eyes as we passed by. The bowl, squaddling in the warm hollows they had fashioned for themselves, and here and there were to be seen women at work picking cotton from the seed in a languid way that suggested that there was time enough and to spare. The sea caressed the sand as gently as the touch of an infant. The air was fresh, and the foliage of the trees rustled. No bird gave forth a note, the cats slept in the sun, and we thought if there was comfort in the world it was to be looked for just here. But appearances are not reality. The quiet village of that day must have its storms and commotions, and be like other human habitations, full of all the evil that flesh is heir to, though for that one day of the new year it was at peace and at rest. There was a calm and quiet about it that was like the hush of a shrew's tongue—something to be wondered at as a phenomenon.

After leaving Singto as its sleep in the sun, we entered upon a narrow road leading over the range of high hills, which boldly pushed themselves down to the sea in seeming defiance, for their backs show how many a rent and seam that tell of fierce combat with the waves when they have risen against their foundations in the wild fury of the storm. The hills of Japan are very unlike any that I have seen elsewhere. They are all narrow spurs, with rapid ascent, cleaving into and dividing the valleys in all directions. The hand and industry of man through the long centuries have doubtless contracted the natural slopes, as plateau above plateau is terraced and utilized by the husbandman. As we wound through the leafy maze of the way, charming vistas were on either hand, and wherever there was a level spot large enough to swing a loon on it was cultivated. There were many patches, detached and away from any habitation, that were certainly not of the area of 100 square feet, under the highest state of cultivation. Not a weed, not a blade of grass was to be seen trespassing upon the spots. Yet we did not see a single man at work in the fields during our entire trip, covering the entire day.

A Unlucky Horse.

Now and then a very curious specimen is found among the desert horses of Australia, which a traveler. The oddest of these that I ever saw was a huge, ungainly beast, without a hair upon it. It was cut out of a wild herd and roped in by a station hand, who sold it for a drink and a play of tobacco to some man. The latter tamed the hairless horse, taught it a few common place tricks, and showed it all over the colonies. He was said to have taken in \$100,000. The horse had no name, but a high neck and was very shaggy. Its skin was perfectly smooth and shiny, and a dark mottled brown in color.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE

HOW GRANDMA LOST HER BONNET.

An Interesting Sketch for Little Girls to Read—Chicago's Baby Drummer.

"Yes, dearie, that is right pretty," said Grandma Hobbs, as Nannie preened before her with her new hat set jauntily on her curly head. "I hope there won't be anything bad befall it."

"Didn't you ever have a hat, grandma?"

"Not exactly, dearie; but I had a bonnet when I was about your age, and well do I remember the sudden and awful and it came to. It was a 'seven-strand,' made of wheat-straw that we'd gathered from the field when the kernel was in the milk. Father used to give us a little corner of his wheat-field for bonnet-straw."

"Mother got kizzy trip, a spinster that went around the neighborhood making bonnets, to braid and sew mink; then it was hung in a barrel and bleached over burning sulphur. I dare say it was as big as a peck basket, but I thought it a wonderfully beautiful bonnet."

"I hadn't had it very long when our hawling-bee took place."

"What's a hawling-bee, grandma?" said Nannie, hanging her hat carefully on the tall post of grandma's chair.

"Oh, it was a gathering of men and great roges of oxen to haul buildings from one place to another. Father had built him a new barn, and the little house we lived in was going to be drawn close to it for an all to the new house he meant to build when he got able."

"Mother kept right on weaving at the long web of 'wale,' and Sally and I had to wind the quills; but I'm afraid they had 'naughty noses,' we were in such a flutter to see all that was going on."

"Father had put long 'shoes,' or 'skids,' beneath the house, like the runners of a great sled, so that it would slide along easier."

"The men came early, with more than twenty pairs of oxen, and we were hitched in three strings—two at the corners of the house and one string in the center—and at the word the drivers all plied their long goads, and such shouting! You could have heard them a mile."

"Hi! hi! hi! Gee up! Hawk, Bright!" and grandma's eye sparkled as she described the exciting scene.

"The little house was jerked forward and all the beams and timbers groaned and cracked. Down came the pewter plates off the dresser and scurried over the floor, the brass kettle tumbled off its peg with a great rattling and the cradle rocked crazily."

"Baby Joe screamed, little Jake dashed under the bed that stood in one corner of the kitchen; and for a moment I was tempted to crawl after him. But mother said there was no danger, so I sat very brave as ever."

"In a little while I found that brother Toby had climbed by a short ladder in the loft, out through the chimney-hole in the roof and was having a ride on the ridgepole."

"I always tried to do everything that Toby did. But I meant to ride in style, so getting my bonnet, unbeknown to mother, out of the big red chest that stood under the eaves, I put it on and clambered out after Toby."

"I soon caught up like a monkey then, but the lurching and jerking while the house stopped, and started, as it did every few yards, made me dizzy. We kept pretty still and the men were so busy they didn't pay attention to us."

"We got along all right till we were near the old 'pukly hole,' a kind of muddy place where some bushes grew, when all at once the oxen started and began to bawl. They had run into the eaves of the house into a big hornet's nest in the bushes."

"Such a time as there was then! The oxen took to their heels and pulled with mad fury!"

"Jerk—jerk! Bump—bump!" They roared and kicked and lashed their tails; the men got bushes and fought; the hornets as they ran. At last the house brought up with an awful crash! Snap went the chains and away galloped the oxen, snorting and bellowing.

"My bonnet tumbled off at the first plunge and the house had gone over it, and when the house struck I followed it, rolling over and down the low roof."

"By good luck the bushes broke my fall into the 'pukly hole' and I wasn't hurt much, except that my nose got a twist that it hasn't got rid of to this day, and I was covered with mud."

"We had to stay there two days before we conquered those hornets so the neighbors dared to come again with their oxen, and in our battles, we all got stung more or less."

"But I didn't feel half so badly about that, or even my twisted nose, as I did over the loss of my bonnet." — *Fouth's Companion*.

Chicago's Baby Drummer.

Any child can make noise with a drum; to beat a careful accompaniment to a musical selection is an accomplishment bested upon feet of tender years. Sam Rogers, Wolf, one of the most remarkable of Chicago's wonderful children, has received this gift in great measure. It was born

SAM ROGERS WOLF.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

In France there is a government tax of 2 per cent. levied on all hats on taxes.

The death roll of the last Congress is the largest since the organization of the Government.

New York now has a larger area and mileage of asphalt pavements than has either London or Paris.

A ghost that whistles through its teeth is reported to have made its appearance in Kansas City, Mo.

There is a great wave of juvenile crime in New York City just now. Some philosophers attribute it to the fact that so many children are out of school.

Bismarck has found one friend that he can trust without hesitation. It is a little wren which comes at call and perches upon the hand that has saved the destinies of nations.

The Canadian Militia Department has decided to increase the capacity of the cartridge factory at Quebec, so that the Martini-Henry ammunition for Canadian use can be manufactured there.

The new court dress to be worn in Berlin consists of a light-blue coat with red trimmings and elaborate silver embroidery. This garment will be worn hereafter by all members of the high aristocracy holding hereditary court offices.

Colonel John C. Taylor, of Dayton, Ky., has fallen heir to estates in Ireland that make him the Earl of Tyrone, and better still, give him property valued at \$7,000,000. It is needless to say that Kentucky will soon lose one of its prominent colonels.

"Take any twenty-five tall, lean men," said an old court officer to a reporter, "and you can secure a jury in a murder case. They have no conscientious scruples against the death penalty. As a rule, short, thick men have doubts on this point."

Drs. Berlin and Bicy, of the Nantux family, who recently injected fifteen grains of goat's blood into the muscular tissue of the thighs of two patients suffering from tuberculosis, assert that cures can be effected by renewing such injections every ten days.

A belt now being made for a Louisiana electric light company will be the largest in the world. It is to be 6 feet wide, 170 feet long, and will take the skins of 175 animals to complete it. When finished it will weigh two tons, and cost \$10,000, or about \$10 a square foot.

The report of the Russian Imperial Commission, entrusted with the duty of investigating the Hebrew question, is decidedly in favor of the Russian Hebrews, and proves that they made their living not through usury but by agriculture and other industrial pursuits.

A new use is reported to have been discovered for English hops—namely, for the curing of bacon. It is found that a sprinkling of hops in the brine when bacon and hams are put in pickle adds greatly to the flavor of both, and enables them to be kept for an indefinite period.

A SYRACUSE man, who wanted some "genuine, home-made and unadulterated Bavarian beer," sent over to Bavaria and got two barrels. He was bragging of the purity, when a chemist analyzed the beer and found the adulteration 7 per cent. greater than in the average American brew.

The rabbit cannot climb the outside of a tree, but he can climb up the inside of a hollow tree, provided the hollow is not too great in diameter. The thing is done by "humping" his back, and with his back against one side and his feet on the other side he works his way up.

The President of a Delaware savings bank refused to give a tramp 10 cents, and the tramp went about hinting that the bank was unsafe, and in twenty-four hours there was a run which took out many thousands of dollars, but fortunately not enough to occasion any inconvenience to the bank.

There are twenty-eight towns in Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho, Washington, and California which have lost 10 to 20 per cent. of population in five years, and where business property has shrunk 40 to 50 per cent. in the same time. Land syndicates always let go when the pigeons have been plucked.

A CHICAGO real estate man says that only one man out of ten who talks of buying does buy, and out of fifty women who will look at a house or lot, not over two will consummate the purchase. He never counts a sale as made until the papers are signed and the money paid, and even then people frequently want to back out.

Over three hundred years ago, in the reign of Henry VIII., an Italian ship sank in the River Stour, at the entrance of the English port of Sandwich. The river, which is noted for frequently changing its course, recently shifted into an old channel, and exposed the wreck of the vessel, which since the year 1542 has lain imbedded in the sand.

Petroleum was discovered near the surface at LaVette, La., recently. Drilling was commenced at once in the hope of tapping a reservoir of the fluid. At a depth of fifty feet a bed of solid coal of fine quality was struck. The oil, which tests 58 per cent. pure kerosene and a small per cent. of lubricating oil, naphtha and vaseline, has so far appeared only in limited quantities.

LIVER TROUBLE, colored, of Trigg County, Kentucky, aged 105 years, has a full set of new teeth, the old ones having decayed and disappeared about forty years ago. She had also been nearly blind for many years, but re-

cently her sight began to improve, and she can now see as well as when a young woman. She is the mother of fifteen children and has ninety-odd grandchildren, now living.

TALLEYRAND was sent on a diplomatic mission to London, to conclude an alliance between France and England. But while the negotiations were pending, news came that Louis the Fourteenth had been deposed. M. de Talleyrand's mission was at an end. He had not been very well received. The queen had turned her back on him when presented at St. James'. "She did right," said Talleyrand, afterward, "her Majesty is very ugly."

A BROUGHAM built by an English firm is a model of convenience. It is fitted with electric light sufficient for reading or writing. Opposite the seat is an ivory plate on which are several buttons properly lettered: "Left," "Right," "Stop," "Go Home," and so on. On the dashboard, in the coachman's view, is a case lettered to correspond, so that when a knob is pressed he understands at once what is expected of him. One button brings out the word "Speak," in which case he will put the speaking-tube in position and receive orders.

The consumption of coal by a locomotive when the temperature is from 8 to 10 degrees below zero, centigrade, has been found to be increased by from 30 to 40 per cent. above the normal, says the *Colliery Guardian*. In Belgium the State railways use 750,000 tons of coal per annum, or about 2,500 tons daily; but in cold and frosty weather the consumption increases to 3,500 tons per day. In addition to this, the consumption of coal on frosty days on the Grand Central, the Nord, Belge, and the narrow-gauge railways is greater by about 1,000 tons, or a total daily increase of 2,000 tons.

A FEW years ago, says the *Stationary Engineer*, no one dreamed that in so short a time the electric light would become a regular part of the equipment of mills and factories. It was only when the dynamo found its place in the engine room and the incandescent light sparkled in the shops and work rooms that the engineer found anything of special interest to him in the study of electricity. Now he must study it whether he will or no, and though the knowledge he must acquire must be of a practical nature, he must have a goodly amount of theoretical or "book" information in order to understand what he is doing.

They claim extraordinary long lives for natives of Monterey County, California. Recently the *Salinas Union* gave an account of the life of old Gabriel, who was reported to be 131 years old when he died on the 16th of March, 1890. "Old Gabriel," says Zarehah, by his third wife, lived 114 years. Then there was Casiano, who died a few years ago, aged 136. Another Indian named Lauriana died at the county hospital some four years ago at the age of 110. These are all well-authenticated cases. Now comes an old native, known as Mrs. Glaria, who claims that she was 12 years of age at the time of the building of the Carmel Mission in 1772, which would make her 130 years old at the present time.

The farmers in the vicinity of the Gambo Powder Mills, in Windham, Conn., use as a fertilizer the salt which accumulates in great quantities at the mills. The salt comes from the salt-peter, and its separation from the niter is a process of refining which constitutes the most difficult and important feature of powder making. In the year 1863 tobacco was pretty scarce in the North, and its cultivation was instituted in Connecticut. At that time 800 tons of salt had accumulated at the powder mills, and it was sold to the Connecticut tobacco growers as a fertilizer for 1 cent a pound delivered at a wharf in Portland. It took four months to haul it. For what was considered worthless, the sum of \$16,000 was derived.

A LITTLE fox terrier belonging to Mrs. Catherine Dearborn, of St. Patrick street, Quebec, stole a lady's satchel containing several checks for large amounts and \$12 in cash. The lady in question had the misfortune to fall on the sidewalk on Grand alley, and in doing so dropped her hand-satchel on the ground. Before she had time to pick it up again the thief had gone out of sight. Nothing more was heard of the stolen article until Sergeant Kell was called into Mrs. Dearborn's residence and handed the satchel by that lady, who said her little dog had brought it to her. It was restored to the rightful owner, who gave a reward for its recovery to the dog's master.

Ought to But Couldn't.
"Do you make keys here?" asked the woman as she entered a locksmith's shop.
"Yes, sir."
"Well, I want one."
"What sort of a key, ma'am?"
"One for a front door."
"Have you a duplicate?"
"No."
"Bring the lock?"
"No."
"What sort of a key is it?"
"I—I don't remember."
"But how am I to guess? There are about 40,000 different kinds of keys."
"I—I don't know that."
"Is it a night key?"
"Yes, yes. That's it. Its a night key."
"But that's also very indefinite."
"Well, my husband sometimes comes home at midnight and unlocks the door with his pocket-knife or buttonhook, or anything else that comes handy, and you ought to know what sort of a key would fit such a lock."

He studied over it awhile, but finally had to admit that he was up a tree. —*Free Press*.
It is to a woman that the heart appeals when it needs consolation.

SEASONABLE STYLES.

WHAT FASHION'S DEVOTEES SHOULD WEAR.

A Well-Dressed Woman Is Always Well-Dressed Whether at Home or in Public. A Countess Number of Gowns Is Not Needed, However.

New York, March, 1891.

THE ultra fashionable woman of the day is not content with being fashionable and well pleased to put on an abrupt end to the ceaseless round of transformations which exist in a more struggle with books and eyes, pins and buttons. The pose of the figure in the illustration is very significant as well as graceful. The old adage that it is hard to tell what a woman is thinking of when you stand behind her doesn't apply here. If this lady ever was in a fair position of mind, she certainly turned her back on manuals of deportment and is now intent upon orders of dancing. The grace of her form is charming, erect, easy, and full of expression. Only the other evening at a first night I was rendered thoroughly unhappy by the setting in of the shoulders of the leading actress, a beautiful young woman, by the way. But the incongruity of indignant outbursts and passionate appeals, coupled with sleeping showgirls, fairly set my teeth on edge. The lady in the initial figure holds a feather fan in her hand. Feather fans are extremely modish this season. They are great favorites with Bernhardt, who sets more fashions than any other woman of the day. In my impression of the Dame aux Camellias she carried a superb feather fan whenever in evening costume, and it almost seemed to be part of her, such constant use did she make of it, now stroking and caressing it, now using it to veil her face, now bringing it between her and a too ardent admirer, now beating the air with it in a rhythm that betrayed the violent oscillations of her feelings. Of course we can't all use a feather fan in the way this wonderful actress can, when a woman with an average amount of grace and style may do good service with a feather fan after she has learned how to use it, which I must confess sounds very much like telling a person that there is a great deal of sweet music in a violin if you only know how to get it out.

There is a tendency on the part of the young married woman to refuse to dress for the character. If a round hat or a toque or a toque is more becoming to her than a bonnet, she will wear it. Nor must you be surprised to see the woman of forty crowned with a stylish toque now-a-days. Black lace hats are predicted for early spring. One I saw was trimmed with large balls composed of white and black ribbon, striped with satin. Three or four of the largest loops stood erect, while the others formed a puff on the edge and below the rim.

The second illustration will give you a good idea of a style of dress which is predicted to be very popular. It is made up in lace, crinoline, chip, or straw-lace, which last is usually faced with tulle. The hat pictured in the illustration is in black crinoline with guted edges, garnished with a velvet bow and white wings. The back of many of the large hats will be turned up high and filled in outside with roses, foliage and lilies. A border of roses will in many cases encircle entirely around the hat. The bows of ribbon, of which the millinery will be made, will be very well as a border for black lace hats, and a very stylish effect is attained by veiling the roses which encircle the crown with lace.

And speaking of lace never have I seen so much of it used for purposes of trimmings. Lace borders, lace hosiery, lace tabliers, lace flounces, lace drapery, lace blouses, together with ruffles, paniers, knots, jabots, twists, slashes, ruffles, headings and trimmings of black or of white lace. But in striving for these decorative effects, the lady who wears lace should be very careful to secure perfect harmony between her coloring and the tone of her material. Soft blues, straw, pink and pale green often go charmingly with dark eyes, while deeper tones harmonize better with gray eyes and hair. Gold and silver embroideries promise to continue to be quite as popular as they have been. But they must be used more discreetly, not so lavishly as they were during the winter season. If you want to give a particularly refined and elegant air to your dress, lace is the thing. Trim them with black embroidery. Steel ornamentation will show itself on spring dresses in the shape of galleon ornaments, borders, pearls, lace, buttons, etc. But there is no danger of its crowding out gold or silver ornaments. Says an eminent authority on dress: The well-dressed woman is always well-dressed. Beau Brummell, in the days of his decline and fall out of the sight of a cold and indifferent world, was once reproached with his lack of color and gracefulness, and he replied that he was undergoing the fatigue of morning toilet when there were to be no callers. "But you are here!" replied the almost forgotten hero of fashiondom, in a tone tinged with pathos. It seems to me that the fashionable woman follows this dictum nowadays. She makes a careful toilet even if she is not going to show herself in public. Her servants and mayhap her husband and children might see her, and if it were there, then she would be sure to see herself anyway. Louis XIV. once said: "Take away this mirror; I cannot brook the rivalry of even a shadow of the grand monarch!"

One sees nowadays many delightful morning costumes for indoors—charming negligees so rich that they are not to be seen by a larger public. Illustration number three is a fourth one of these altogether lovely costumes for the boudoir. It is made up in yellow-white flannel. The corset is in some colored silk, and the bodice is made of the desired contrast of clinging and flowing effects. Over the panel, which is of the same material, the skirt is embroidered in white or in color. The chemise is in white surah pleated, and has an embroidered sailor collar. The corset may have either buttons of colored pearl or enamel. The sleeves are bouffant at the shoulder and buttoned brodered cuffs. The jacket must be lined with silk and have a deep embroidered collar. A fringed sash of the same material as the corset to be worn as designated adjunct.

I have the question put to me every now and then, Are fur caps and fur-trimmed dresses and wraps to be as popular this summer as they were last? Probably more so. If you will take the trouble to observe, you'll notice that fur coats when the hot weather comes in, are worn as prettily generally cool, often cold, at seaside and mountain resorts, and a fur cape feels decidedly comfortable. It is really a saving, this use of furs during the summer months, for it keeps the heat out of them, but not only will the shoulder cape be seen on the hotel verandas, but the fur-trimmed dress will be met with in parlor and ballroom.

My last illustration pictures a very charming costume in silk and velvet, ornamented with fur trimmings. The dress is a Duchesse satin in dark dress of wine striped with gray, bodice and sleeves of velvet of the same color. The vest is in silver gray crepe-de-chine with a rich effect. The fur is a Mouton, and is bordered with blue fox; shoulders and bottom of the skirt also have three bands of the fur, and the pointed cuff is likewise edged with the fur. The belt is of oxidized silver or of steel links. The most useful costume at the present moment is the tailor-made cloth dress, with a Louis XIV. jacket open at back from the waist down to show the dress. Draped corseages will continue to be fashionable; they are very popular with women of fashion, and after all, they are the great majority. With the practical tailor-made spring costume there goes a matty feather-weight umbrella with oxidized silver handle, or, if you can afford it, a carved ivory handle.

A woman doesn't need as many dresses as Queen Elizabeth had, namely, three thousand, in order to make a good appearance indoors and out. What most women need to do is to cultivate that talent which enables them to know what the character. If a round hat or a toque or a toque is more becoming to her than a bonnet, she will wear it. Nor must you be surprised to see the woman of forty crowned with a stylish toque now-a-days. Black lace hats are predicted for early spring. One I saw was trimmed with large balls composed of white and black ribbon, striped with satin. Three or four of the largest loops stood erect, while the others formed a puff on the edge and below the rim.

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SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Episodes and Thrilling Adventures Which Show that Truth is Stranger than Fiction.

NEAR Tripoli, Morocco, the Moslems have created a large, high building, with a dome, and near the pond and trees of the sacred fish. This architectural oddity is known by the whole Moslem sect as "The Palace of the Sacred Fish." The fish, which are kept in a small clear pool at the rear of the building, are very common-looking specimens of the finny tribe, much resembling dace or chub. The old shik who had charge of the place, has much faith in the sacredness of the fish, and that hundreds of them came back wounded. The people in and around Tripoli think that anyone who would be so indiscreet as to eat one of these sacred fish would die a sudden death. This belief has been here for years. As long ago as 1856, Dr. Jessup, the American Consul at Tripoli, hearing the story, caught some, and had them cooked. He ate them but said that they were coarse and unpalatable, otherwise not harmful.

In Southern Egypt, near the Nubian border, there lives a rich retired Parsee whose sole ambition is to enlarge a collection of skeletons of eminent persons. In his collection are the skulls of kings, queens, laymen, ecclesiastics, etc. This curiously phantasmagoric presence of the skeletons is four acres in extent and is surrounded by a high stone wall, provided with four grating iron doors. It is believed that he keeps a score of men in every community in the world constantly on the lookout for rarities in his ghastly line. To a correspondent of a Berlin newspaper he admitted that he was the owner of the bones of George III. of England, and even hinted that he would like to have the bones of our Washington to stand beside them. Is it not possible that this rank is the bones of A. T. Stewart and those of other Americans that are missing?

Mrs. JANE McKEENE, an old lady in Lewiston, Me., who was recently taken to the insane asylum, had been very eccentric for years while working in the cotton mills, and a number of stories are told of her peculiarities. At one time she had a lot of cockroaches in a box near her looms which she would feed regularly every day. Whether they ate the food provided them by their benefactress is not known, but she took good care of them and they increased in numbers until at last the superintendent discovered them and had them removed. The old lady was bitter that her pets were removed. They say she used to drop a silver coin in the canal each day, which she said went to feed her husband and boy, who were drowned at sea. Her boy's clothes, which she carried under her arm, she never parted with. Every morning she took the bundle to her work and each night returned with it.

A STRANGE story is furnished from Dubuque, Iowa, the truth of which is vouched for by the city officials. Not long ago Michael Conley died soon after he had discovered on the Jefferson House premises. His body was taken to the morgue and the old clothes he wore when found were thrown aside. When his daughter in Chickasaw County heard of his death she fell into a swoon. In her dreams she saw the clothes he wore when dying, and received from him a message saying he had saved up a roll of bills in his shirt. On recovering she demanded that some one go and get the roll of bills. "The clothes," she said, "were his brother's. The quiet her mind, her brother visited the city, received the clothes from the coroner and found the money sewed on the shirt with a piece of red thread, exactly as she had described, though she knew nothing about the patch nor the money until after her father's death.

A COLORADO rancher relates the following tall story: "As most people know, black wool brings from five to ten cents less per pound than the corresponding grade of white wool. In order to insure the separation of the inferior product, we are sharing the process, and we once placed the black sheep in a pen by themselves. There were sixty-three of the black sheep thus isolated in the corral on the night I speak of. Some time during the darkness a wolf, 'coyote,' as we call it, entered the pen and killed a ewe and two lambs. On the following morning we were greatly surprised to find the wool on the remaining sixty had turned perfectly white from terror."

An extraordinary case of suicide is reported from Havre, France. A stranger who was attending the devotions in the Church of St. Michel the other day was suddenly seen in flames. The parish priest ran to his rescue and scorched himself severely in endeavoring to envelop the man with his overcoat. Before any effective assistance could be rendered the stranger was burned to death. The deceased, it appears, had saturated his clothes with paraffine and had covered his garments all over with bits of tallow and lucifer matches, and while kneeling down before the altar had poured some petroleum over himself and had ignited it.

THERE are hundreds of little Boston girls, from five to nine years old, learning to play the violin. They are almost entirely the children of well-to-do parents, who desire their daughters to have an accomplishment something out of the ordinary. These little ones, of course, cannot handle an ordinary violin at first and begin their lessons on a miniature affair. Usually they know nothing of music when they begin and have to learn that and the technique of the instrument together. Girls make better violinists than boys and the violin seems to be essentially a feminine instrument.

News comes from Washington, D. C., that by the aid of a phonograph a learned professor at the Smithsonian Institution has acquired the Simian tongue. This gentleman has, with extreme patience, succeeded in recording upon the phonographic cylinder, many times repeated, the chatter of monkeys; and after careful practice of the sounds thus obtained he finds that on repeating them he can make himself understood by the animal. Of course, only the common sounds, such as those that express hunger, cold, fear, etc., have as yet been ascertained beyond a doubt, but far greater results are looked for.

A most unusual surgical operation was

successfully performed the other day at the Cincinnati (Ohio) hospital. The object being to reclaim a child from idiocy. The preliminary examination revealed the fact that the child's skull was abnormally compressed and prematurely ossified. The physicians decided to remove a portion of the bony dome so as to allow the brain to develop. The operation was successfully performed, a half an inch wide and five inches in length being removed, and the scalp neatly joined over the space. The child rallied and appears to be doing well.

ELBERT RAPPLEYE, a young Texan, has made a voyage in a canoe across the continent from New York to Astoria on the Pacific. In making this voyage he found it necessary to carry his small craft only twelve miles, and this was more than would have been necessary in summer, because of ice in the mountain streams. With all the knowledge of the country that is so widely possessed, it will doubtless be news to many people that, with the exception of a few miles, there is a continuous waterway from ocean to ocean.

A SHORT distance out from Buena Vista, Cal., there is a cave literally swarming with spiders of a curious species of immense size, some having legs four inches in length and a body as large as that of a canary bird. The cave was discovered in December, 1870, and was often resorted to by the pioneers, who obtained the webs for use instead of thread. Early and late the cave constantly resounds with a buzzing noise which is emitted by the spiders while they are weaving their nets.

In Trebinje, Herzegovina, has just died the mother of Luka Petkovic, who played so prominent a part in the insurrection against Turkey during the Austro-Serbian war in 1878. The deceased, Maria Petkovic, was 117 years old, and had until a few days ago regularly attended to her household duties. She never knew a day's illness until she was seventy. She was incredibly fond of dancing.

The London Times says that a novel application of electricity has recently been made in elephant catching. It relates that "at a recent capture of forty of these animals, when the last of their untamed bodies had passed the entrance into the khedda, the signal for barring their exit was given, instantaneously and without a word spoken, by means of an electric wire."

CLAUDE WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK PATRICK SULLIVAN YERKES, of Allentown, Pa., thirteen years and one month 174 pounds, furnished amusement for the town by attempting to jump over a rope thirteen inches from the floor. He can't cross it at this height, but when lowered a couple of inches he gets over, after many attempts, and gets a nickel for his pains.

The largest kitchen in the world is in the Bon Marche in Paris. It has 4,000 employees. The smallest kitchen contains 100 quarts and the largest 500. Each of fifty roasting pans is big enough for 300 potatoes. Every dish for baking potatoes holds 222 pounds. When potatoes are on the bill of fare, 2,500 eggs are used at once. For cooking alone sixty cooks and 100 assistants are always at the ranges.

THAT was a novel scheme of a convict who made his escape recently. He secured some marking ink and with it wrote some strips of paper and stuck them on his back. He also greased his feet so that the bloodhounds could not track him. He now wears painful stripes on his back, double stripes on his legs and a large iron ring braided around his neck.

The recent unveiling of the bronze statue of General Lafayette at Versailles, France, recalls an incident of a similar nature connected with the equestrian statue of the same great Frenchman at Washington—the superb work that fronts the east entrance to the grounds of the Agricultural Department. The statue was finished by its designer, a gifted young Italian sculptor, but a penniless one, in 1848. On one excuse or another payment was put off until it was placed on its pedestal ready for dedication nearly three years after its completion. The statue was unveiled with the usual pomp and circumstance, and the unveiling of the statue was a grand affair, and the unveiling of the statue was a grand affair, and the unveiling of the statue was a grand affair.

The unveiling of his work took place at last amid pompous ceremonies and the booming of cannon; the "exercises" costing more than the sum the needy genius begged to be given for services. As the cannon roared and the music sounded amid the huzzas of the multitude, a tattered, miserable object was discovered seated astride the bronze steed in front of the figure of the great French partisan, and apparently sleeping peacefully protected by its massive arms. The Committee of Ceremonies approached and angrily ordered the presumptuous tramp to withdraw. But the sleeper did not stir, and when at last a ladder was raised to expel the intruder they found the gaunt form of the young sculptor, dead, his famine-pinched cheek resting against the breast of his own creation.

And there is a local tradition that the statue's face has borne a frown ever since. —(San Francisco Examiner.

Mexican Funeral Customs.

According to the Washington Post, Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister to the United States, in speaking of a recent funeral, said: "It oppressed me to see the dead body lying in state, and to be left all alone in the darkened house where memories stand in every corner and look at one from every point. Now, in Mexico, we manage that better. We have what I think is a very comforting custom. In a few hours after the return of the family from the cemetery all the friends begin to arrive at the house, and for nine days they visit with them, endeavoring by cheerful conversation to draw their minds from the great loss sustained. There is no hilarity, only the truest and deepest sympathy. All the callers wear mourning costume, and a failure to visit the family during the allotted time is considered a serious breach of etiquette. Frequent allusions are made to the good qualities of the dead, but there is no weeping or wailing, and the end of the nine days, the keenness of the sense of desolation is worn off and the mourners are ready to take up life again. Isn't that an improvement over the American way?"

Extraordinary Growth.

The following extraordinary instance of rapid growth in the human species has been noted in France by a member of the French Academy of Sciences and reported by him in the annals of that institution. The subject herein mentioned was a lad of the name of Jean, of age when I first saw him, but his tender

years notwithstanding, he measured four feet, eight inches and four lines high. His body had observed his marvelous growth when he was only two years of age. At four he was able to lift and carry a bushel of wheat and to throw the bundles of hay (sixty-eight pounds) to the four horses each night; and at six he could lift as much as a sturdy fellow of twenty. But although he thus increased in bodily strength, his understanding was no greater than is usual with children of his age; playthings were also his favorite amusements."

A DARING FEAT.

Capture of a French General By a Young English Officer.

An English exchange has at this late day discovered authority for an incident of the Battle of Waterloo that has probably never been in print. It says: "The only prisoner made by the English reserve at Waterloo was a French General, whose capture was due to the cool head and stout heart of a young brigade major, anxious for an adventure."

During the battle several regiments of cavalry and infantry were kept in reserve, under a heavy fire from the French guns. Great was the havoc and neither men nor horses relished the passive attitude to which they were condemned. While a group of young officers, in front of the left wing of the reserve, were discussing the situation, their attention was attracted to a French general and his staff, all on horseback, who were looking through their glasses at the Englishmen. One of the group was Captain Halkett, a young brigade major, mounted on a thoroughbred. Suddenly he exclaimed: "I'll lay any one £5 that I will bring that French general over here, dead or alive. Who'll take my bet?" "Done, done, done," shouted several officers.

The captain examined the saddle girths and his pistols. Then, shouting "Good-by!" and putting spurs to his horse, he dashed at a furious pace across the plain between the British and French lines. His comrades followed him with their glasses, not speaking a word. The Frenchmen, opposite seemed puzzled. Believing that the Englishman's horse had bolted and that the rider had lost control of the animal, they opened their ranks to let the runaway through. Halkett steered his steed so as to graze the mounted general on the right side. At that instant he put his arm around the Frenchman's waist, lifted him bodily out of the saddle, and throwing him over his own horse's neck, turned sharp and made for the English lines. When the general's staff realized the meaning of the bold ride they dashed after him, but he had a good start and not a Frenchman dared to fire for fear of hitting the general.

Half a squad of English dragoons, seeing Halkett chased by a dozen French officers, charged them. They opened their ranks to let Halkett through, closed them up again the moment he was in the rear, and then forced the Frenchmen to turn swiftly and seek shelter under their own guns. Amid the maddest cheering Halkett stopped in front of the British lines, with the general held dead, but securely clasped in his strong arms. He jumped from his horse, apologized to his prisoner for the unceremonious way in which he had been handled, and in reply to the congratulations of his comrades, said simply: "I raised my horse, not my gun. I captured the general, treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration."

Hoard of the Vikings.

Further news of the finding of a hoard of oriental treasure in a cave in the Island of Skye, near the northwestern coast of Scotland, has just been received. Among the treasures are seventeen ornamental silver coins of the class known as Cufic, about the size of a florin, and minted at the time when the seat of the Mohammedan caliphate was at Cufa or Bagdad.

The archaeologists are trying to account for the curious fact of the existence of these oriental treasures in a cave of one of the islands of the Scottish coast. The time of their concealment is 1,000 years ago, was that in which the Vikings and sea rovers were in the height of their glory. At this period there was much commercial intercourse between the Asiatic countries lying to the east of the Caspian sea and the countries bordering on the Baltic, the route being the Volga to the north of Russia. The Vikings were traders as well as plunderers, and when they could not plunder they traded, always striving to convert all booty into silver, which was then the universal medium of exchange.

It was in the way thus indicated that the Baltic Vikings got hold of the silver coins and jewelry from far Asiatic countries. The long ships of these rovers were then sweeping the North Sea, turning into the Atlantic, and operating on the west coast of England and Scotland, as well as on the Irish coast. They were especially active at times in the region of the Hebrides, and it was doubtless some of them who buried in a cave in the Island of Skye the treasures that have been found after a thousand years of concealment. —(Washington Star.

The Avalanche

Q. PALMER, Publisher.
GRANING, MICHIGAN.

ABOUT YALE COLLEGE.

ONE OF AMERICA'S LEADING UNIVERSITIES.

History of Its Founding and Founders—Early Struggles for Existence—The College—Student Life, Etc.

Yale is the university of the people. It has been distinctively cosmopolitan from its foundation when, in 1701, Rev. James Pierpont, of New Haven, and Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Killingworth, both Harvard graduates, called a meeting of ministers at Branford, to consider the establishment of a Connecticut college.

Tradition relates that on this occasion, each of these earnest men brought a number of his chest volumes and gave them "for the foundation of a college in this colony." The Colonial Legislature, in October, 1701, granted a charter for "a college school."

Rev. Pierson was chosen as "Rector," and the school opened in the town of Saybrook, in March, 1702, with Jacob Hamden, as its first pupil. The revenues of the college were \$80 a year, granted by the Colonial Legislature. This meager financial provision for the college, and the entire expenses of the college would not permit Rev. Pierson to resign his pastoral charge at Killingworth, and devote his whole time to teaching. He therefore divided his attention between his ministerial and educational labors. Under these conditions the school was nominally located at Haddamville.

Upon Rev. Pierson's death, in 1707, Rev. Samuel Andrew, of Milford, was elected rector. He was, however, rector in name only, as the duties of that office were performed by two young teachers, at Saybrook. This arrangement lasted for some years, during which the school made little or no progress.

A fresh impetus of interest in the college was given by the donation of a library of some one thousand volumes, in 1715. These were the gifts of several gentlemen of England, among the most notable of whom were Sir Isaac Newton, Richard Steele, and Elihu Yale, for whom the school was afterwards named.

A grant by the Legislature of \$500 for the erection of a college building brought the matter to a crisis. The towns in the contest for the site were New Haven, Haddam and Saybrook. The contest was bitter, but New Haven seemed to be the victor, and common sense held there, and a building "raised" October 8, Hartford did not entirely abandon the struggle until two years later, when her rival school was adjudged to New Haven.

In 1718, John Cotton Mather wrote an urgent appeal to Elihu Yale, of London, who had become very wealthy out of trade in the Indies, to give the school that liberal assistance which would make his name synonymous with that of the school.

Cotton Mather responded with a shipment of merchandise, which sold in Boston for \$522 1/2 sterling. At the next commencement the name of "Yale College" was formally given the school, by the trustees.

Rector Andrew was succeeded in 1719, by Rev. Timothy Cutler, who resigned his pastorate of the Congregational Church at Stratford, Conn., and devoted his entire time to his new duties, at New Haven, until 1722, when he was suddenly and prematurely excused from his higher position, on account of a determination to join the Episcopal Church. He secured quite a grant from the Colonial Assembly, raised by a tax on rum.

Rev. Elisha Williams, of Wethersfield, was the successor of Mr. Cutler, and his administration brought considerable addition to the resources of the college. Impaired health caused him to resign in 1730, and Rev. Thomas Clapp was elected to a long and stormy presidency, which terminated in September, 1736. He secured a new charter, with enlarged powers, from the Legislature in 1745, and also a grant of \$1,660, which the State raised from an authorized lottery. With this fund the "South Middle College" was built. In 1741 Rector Clapp raised a fund among his students to pay for the chapel and library building, erected that year. The building is now "The Athenaeum."

His extreme religious views and certain arbitrary measures caused severe criticism. The Legislature refused to pass the usual annual grant and proposed sending a committee of investigation to the college. He met this proposition, which was urged and defended by two of the most celebrated lawyers of that day, by a speech before the Legislature that won his case against strong prejudice. The issues involved were very similar to those in the subsequent Dartmouth College case. He died four months after his resignation, in 1766.

Rev. James Lockwood was next elected rector, but declined to serve. This put the duties of that office upon the Rev. Nathaniel Daggett, Professor of Theology, as he was the only permanent member of the faculty. He was unpopular as a President, and declined in 1777 to longer act in that capacity. He was succeeded by Rev. Ezra Stiles, for years a tutor in the college. These were revolutionary days, and for a time the practical work of the college was almost suspended. The law gave the members of a college complete exemption from military service, and the year of 1783 found 270 pupils in attendance, or 1783 more than in 1777. In 1792 the dining hall was erected, and in 1793 the present South College was built. The most important act of President Stiles' administration was the securing of a grant of \$40,000 from the Legislature, in return for which the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the six senior Senators were constituted ex-officio members of the corporation. President Stiles died May 12, 1795, and Rev. Timothy Dwight, a former tutor in the college, was immediately elected to succeed him.

President Dwight's administration was the most prosperous that the college has enjoyed. He raised it, from sectional to national importance and patronage. He was a grandson of Jonathan Edwards,

the famous divine, and possessed many of his great ancestor's characteristics and much of his eloquence.

For this reason he filled the divinity chair as well as the President's office. He added many new departments to the work of the college, notably those of law and medicine. The increase of students resulting from these added attractions necessitated new buildings, and in 1803 the present North Middle College and

Lyceum were erected, and also a new residence for the President. President Dwight died in January, 1817.

Professor Jeremiah Day was then elected President. He was conservative, systematic and persistent, and the college made steady and vigorous advancement under his administration, and various important branches of study were added to the course.

The buildings erected during his official career were: In 1819, a large dining hall, in the center of College Square; in 1820-21, North College, and later a

chapel; in 1831-32, the Turnbull Art Gallery, now the Treasury Building; and in 1843 the stately stone library building. Dr. Alfred E. Stephens, who came to Yale graduate of 1839, donated \$10,000 to the permanent library fund, which still remains the largest individual gift to that department of the college. President Day resigned in 1846, and was succeeded by Prof. Theodore Dwight Woolsey.

President Woolsey, during the twenty-five years of his administration, made his wonderful executive powers felt in every department of the college. The progress of the college in these years was phenomenal and unprecedented, and its forward strides brought to its resources numerous gifts and bequests from wealthy friends of the institution, both in England and America.

The buildings erected as a consequence of these donations were as follows: In 1852-53, Alumni Hall; in 1859-71, Farnham College and Durfee College; in 1861-62, the School of Fine Arts; in 1859, the Gymnasium; in 1869-70, the East Divinity Hall and the Treasurer's Library Building; in 1871, the Marquand Chapel; in 1859, the New Medical College; in 1869, the North Sheffield Hall.

Mr. Sheffield also purchased the old Medical School, remodelled it, and presented it to the college.

The Legislature passed an act substituting six graduates of the college in the place of the six senior State Senators as members of the Board of Managers.

Professor Noah Porter was elected President on the resignation of Professor Woolsey, in 1870. The rich gift which had begun to pour in upon the college under President Woolsey continued in increased volume in his successor's administration. Many of the individual gifts ranged high in the thousands, and several were over \$100,000 each. To attempt a list of even the most magnificent gifts to the college is outside the limits of this sketch. A marked feature of President Porter's work was the large increase in the number of elective students.

The architectural additions of the Porter Presidency were: 1874-76, the Turnbull Chapel; 1882-83, the Sloane Laboratory; 1885-86, Lawrence College; and Dwight Hall, also the Peabody Museum of Natural History. During these years the Observatory, the West Divinity Hall, and the Bacon Memorial Library were also erected. In 1886, Professor Timothy Dwight, grandson of the former President, was elected to that position, which he now holds. The name of the institution has been changed, to conform with the growth and scope of the school, from "college" to "university."

The principal building completed since President Porter came into office are the magnificent new Childs Library, the Osborn Hall, for lectures

and the request next morning, when a baker, with whom he was acquainted, happened to drive past in his cart.

"Hello, Tom!" exclaimed the stable boy, "take this letter, and drop it in the letter box and save me the trouble."

Among the customers of the baker boy was Colonel Yergler himself. Just as the baker boy drove up to the Yergler mansion, Matilda, to whom the letter had been originally given, was just going out of the gate on her way to market. The baker boy handed her the letter with the request to shove it in the letter box. But just at that moment Mrs. Yergler happened to open the door and saw the boy hand her servant a letter.

"I will not have such goings on as this in this house," exclaimed Mrs. Yergler, as she seized the letter from Matilda's hand, and, running into the house, exclaimed in an excited voice to Colonel Yergler:

"It's not safe to have that Matilda about the house any longer. Here she is getting letters on the sly."

She handed the letter to Colonel Yergler, who recoiled with astonishment when he received the identical letter he had written the night before. Uttering an exclamation too profane to print in a family paper, Colonel Yergler violently forced himself into his coat, remarking:

"Now I will post the letter myself, and then I will know it is done."—*Texas Sittings.*

Just Like Human Beings.

The remark was made by an old engineer, and referred to the difference between locomotives. There had been some talk of the road, and some wild stories had been told of the bravery of the man who stands beside the throttle. There had been other talk, too, hedging on lurid adventures on the road, dark nights, men on the track, sharp curves, falling bridges, and so forth. The man went on:

"I have no exciting stories to tell; rather I would speak of the eccentricities of the engine. As I said, an engine has its peculiarities, just the same as human beings. No two engines are alike. To know an engine one has to be right on her all the time. It is true that they are all made the same, but there are small mechanical differences that cause them to run very differently. The one from the other. It is hard to explain the idea I have in mind, but I guess you grasp my thought. For instance, some engines will run along all right for a month or so, and then suddenly, apparently for no cause, they will become cranky and begin to act badly. They will start and stop with a jerk, swing violently from side to side, and altogether behave in a strange and mysterious fashion. As I said, there is no explaining it, but any old engineer will vouch for the truth of my story."—*Free Press.*

TEMPERANCE is a virtue which exalts the truest luster upon the person it is lodged in, and has the most general influence upon all other particular virtues of any that the soul of a man is capable of; indeed, so general that there is hardly any noble quality or endowment of the mind but what owes its pre-eminence either to its parent or its nurture; it is the greatest strengthener, and clearer of reason, and the best preparer of it for religion, the sister of prudence, and the handmaid of devotion.

and recitations, the Kent Laboratory, and the Gymnasium.

A suggestion of the extent of the patronage of the university may be had from the fact that its income for the year ending July 31, 1880, from its theological, scientific, law, medicine and art departments was \$309,940.01, while its expenses for a like period were \$2,185.53 less than that amount. The number of names in the college directory for 1880, was 1,800.

In scholarship Yale is excelled by no American college or university. It also leads in athletic sports. America may well be proud of her Yale.

FORTNESS CRUISER

A Fast Mail.

Colonel Yergler, of Austin, had just finished writing a letter. It was very important that it should go off by the next mail, so he rang the bell, and upon the colored servant, Matilda, appearing, he handed her the letter, saying:

"Take this letter to the letter box on the corner as fast as you can. It is very important."

Matilda, the colored girl, went out with the letter, and meeting the coachman, handed it to him, saying:

"Jess you take dis heah letter to de letter box."

The coachman started out with the letter. He happened to see a friend passing, and it occurred to him that he might save himself the trouble, so he handed his friend the letter, requesting him to post it without delay, as it was very important. That night the coachman's friend, just before retiring, made the discovery that he had forgotten to post the letter, so he gave it to one of the boys at the stable, enjoining him to put it in the box early next morning.

The stable boy was about to comply

"PLEASE HANG YOURSELF."

A New Device Which Will Allow the Felon to Go to the Killing.

Recently a plan was invented by one of the convicts serving a term in the California Penitentiary at Carson City, by which James Joyce, a condemned murderer, executed himself. Now a bill has been introduced in one of the

houses asking that this system of suicide be legalized and adopted as the means of carrying out the sentence of capital punishment, with an excellent chance of its becoming a law.

The problem the inventor has attempted to solve was to devise some means by which the victim, by his own act, would let the weight fall and hang himself. The problem has been solved by the methods depicted in the illustrations of this article.

A square platform, about three inches high, was placed in the center of the floor. This platform is set over a spring, which bends down about half an inch under the weight of a man. It is the descent of this platform that pulls the "jerk" that releases the weight. But it has been so arranged that a minute and a half elapses between the time that the man steps upon the platform and the time the weight falls.

In the closet there are two square buckets, one above the other. The upper bucket, when it is full of water, weighs forty pounds. It rests upon the end of a beam that moves up and down upon an axis. At the other end of the beam rests loosely an iron ball, which weighs twenty-nine pounds. This ball is attached loosely to the rod that regulates the large weight in the wooden pipe.

The little window already mentioned has been painted in the shape of a dial. A hand on the dial is attached by a string to a float in the lower bucket. As the water rises in the lower bucket the hand moves from right to left across the face of the dial. It takes about a minute and a half to run across from one side to the other. When the victim steps upon the platform the descent of the spring moves a rod that pulls a stopper and permits the water to trickle from one bucket to the other.

As the upper bucket becomes lighter it rises, and the weight at the other end of the beam lowers at the same time the float in the lower bucket rises as the water pours in. The hand begins its progress across the dial. The upper bucket continues to ascend, and the position of the weight at the other end of the beam becomes every moment more precarious. The weight trembles; the hand has well nigh made its journey across the dial. Suddenly the weight slips off the beam. It falls. By that fall it pulls the long arm that

regulates the heavy weight in the wooden pipe.

The big weight falls with a crash, and the man is jerked into the air. He has executed himself.

THE LOST WAIF.

The Strange Midnight Experience of an Express Messenger.

The night express was whistling out of Hopkinsville, Ky., at 7 o'clock sharp. The passengers had made themselves comfortable and everything seemed auspicious for a quick and safe run to Nashville, Tenn. The express messenger busied himself about his packages, getting his car in order, after which, having nothing else to do, he sat down to the open window and looked out at the rising moon. What a glorious night it was! The full moon came up from behind the trees and hung over their tops like a ball of fire. How sweet and peaceful everything looked. The thoughts of the young man went back to home and mother. Wrapped in a delightful dream he sank down on the box nearest to him, but suddenly he jumped up in alarm for he had heard a remarkable sound—a poor faint little voice crying, "Papa."

"Oh, what a cruel trick for the boys to play on him. He must find the little one at once. He searched every nook and corner, and looked behind every box, but no baby was to be found."

What was he to do? He felt certain that he had heard the voice, and something must be done. Ah, he had it at last. He rang the bell with all his might, and the conductor came hurriedly to know what had happened.

The passengers were all excitement; windows went up, heads were poked out, and every one had a surmise, fully one-half of them thinking it must be robbers.

When the conductor returned he told them that the express messenger had heard the cry of a child in his car, and then he inquired if any child were missing into a panic of fright. But they soon recovered when they saw that all their own darlings were safe, and every woman expressed the greatest sympathy for the little stranger in the express car. They even volunteered to help and assist in the search for the little lost waif, but to this the conductor would not consent.

The young man in the express car was somewhat doubting the evidence of his own senses, for he had not heard the voice? He could swear to it. Slowly he sank down on the same box,

when, merciful heavens, there was the voice again crying, "Mamma."

Ah, he has it now. The voice comes from the box. Some heartless mother, perhaps, sending her babe by express.

Quickly he cuts the cords and takes off the package lid. Yes, there it lies, the dear little soul, with its soft curls and snowy dress. He lifts it out tenderly, and then, imagine his surprise—it is a doll—one of Edison's speaking dolls. Every time he set down on the box he pressed the spring and then came the feeble little wail of "papa," "mamma" which had caused so much sympathy and alarm.—*Trois Free Press.*

THE KATYDID.

The Beautiful Insect Musician of Our Woods.

The most beautiful insect songster of our woods is the strange and wonderfully fashioned katydid. He sings when it rains, eats, rests and sings again, unmindful of anything save his own pleasure and the messages that in reply are wafted to him from among the trees and wild flowers. Who that ever spent a twilight hour in the woods has not heard the almost human tone, "Katydid—she did," and the asseveration comes louder and louder, fuller of delight and assurance and approbation from every echoing bough. "She did she did!"

This beautiful insect, in its brilliant green dress, is truly American. Should we wish to designate our true paternity in the soil, this is the grasshopper that should be our badge of American blood. But alas, the musical katydid is growing fewer. In the far West the music of these creatures is never-ceasing from the time the evening stars begin to flash until the sun sends them to rest from their revels.

But toward the seaboard they are becoming fewer, and in many places their songs come to us like the visions of youth, full of memories of beauty.

FOOD, BEAUTY, AND MORALITY.

Professor F. T. Miles, of the University of Maryland, delivered a lecture to a large audience of young men recently on "Food and Digestion." In the course of his lecture Professor Miles, in speaking of the effects of an insufficient quantity of food, said:

"The fat disappears first, then the muscles waste away and finally the bones come through the skin. The brain, the spinal cord, and the nerves are nourished to the last. Like a king in a beleaguered city to whom his loyal subjects give up their food, the nobler organs are longest nourished. In starvation there is not simple hunger of the stomach but hunger of the whole body. It is not strange that when our presses on people they will do strange things to escape insanity, and they have been driven to eating what has been called 'strange flesh'—that is, to cannibalism. There are millions of people who have not enough to eat. It is at the bottom of anarchy. The police may give them a loaf of bread, but the whole body is ill-nourished, and a restless feeling results. Not to be done with the growth of the people of the criminal classes, but the child criminal comes first. The criminal classes are called lazy, and ugly. Of course they are. They are dirty because they have no spare heat to let go; lazy, because the muscles are weak, and nature tells them to keep still when hungry. You would be astonished to know how much of the beauty of the fairest woman is made up of the criminal classes, but they are dirty because they have no spare heat to let go; lazy, because the muscles are weak, and nature tells them to keep still when hungry. You would be astonished to know how much of the beauty of the fairest woman is made up of the criminal classes, but they are dirty because they have no spare heat to let go; lazy, because the muscles are weak, and nature tells them to keep still when hungry. You would be astonished to know how much of the beauty of the fairest woman is made up of the criminal classes, but they are dirty because they have no spare heat to let go; lazy, because the muscles are weak, and nature tells them to keep still when hungry. 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